



or reasonably should have been known, by the defendant.” As it now appears, the “Accessory After the Fact” to which defendant pled was related to an armed robbery, and that defendant agreed to assist co-defendant Roderick Hardin in distributing funds to various parties after the offense. In asserting that defendant should be accountable for all conduct relevant to the underlying offense, Pretrial Services proffers in the First Final PSR (#10) that the persons to whom such funds were distributed (or their designees) were intimately involved in the planning and commission of the underlying violent offense and that such persons had maintained a relationship with this defendant, and that based on these relationships and actual distribution of funds to one of the planners of the offense, defendant either knew or reasonably should have of the conduct that comprised the underlying offense. First Final PSR (#10) at 13-14.

The court can see how counsel for defendant could argue at sentencing that the justification for applying such sentencing enhancements is a circular argument requiring testimony as to: (1) the nature of the relationship; and (2) what defendant herein actually knew when he became an accessory after the fact. See also Sealed Sentencing Memorandum (#16). Review of the Second Final PSR (#13) reveals a predicted Guidelines Range of 57-71 months. Defendant argues that if his objections are sustained by the court, he may be able to secure a downward variance to a sentence of time served.

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The decision as to whether to issue a writ *ad testificandum* for purposes of presenting evidence at a sentencing hearing is a discretionary one. Inasmuch as the writ substitutes as a subpoena for a person in custody, [cite], the court looks to Rule 17(b), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, which provides that for an indigent defendant, “the court must order that a subpoena be issued ... if the defendant shows ... the necessity of the witness's presence for an adequate

defense.” Fed.R.Crim.P. 17(b). Based on Pretrial Services’ rationale for inclusion of such enhancements, the court finds that the testimony of the proposed witness is necessary for an adequate defense in this matter.

Finally, the court finds that such application is timely under Local Criminal Rule 17.3(ii) as it was made the day after the hearing was noticed. To the extent such request has not been filed at least 14 days before the hearing as provided by Local Criminal Rule 17.3(ii), the court finds good cause for honoring such request as the presence of the witness appears necessary to an adequate defense and, when balanced against such right, his production would not cause undue hardship as the witness appears to be housed within the Charlotte Division.

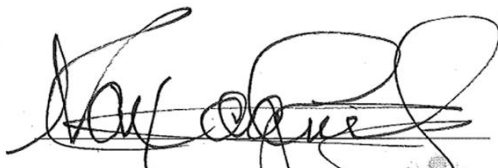
### **ORDER**

**IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED** that defendant’s Motion for Writ *Ad Testificandum* (#17 in 3:12cr375 and #296 in 3:12cr13) are **GRANTED**, and the writ is issued simultaneously herewith.

The Clerk of Court is directed to send a courtesy copy of this Order and the Writ *Ad Testificandum* to trial/appellate counsel for Osman White in 3:12cr13-1, Anthony G. Scheer (tscheer@rsfmlaw.com).

The Clerk of Court is directed to send a copy of the Writ *Ad Testificandum* to the United States Marshal.

Signed: 2/18/2014



Max O. Cogburn Jr.  
United States District Judge